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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/760,232	01/21/2004	Kia Silverbrook	MPA26US	2211
	7590 04/27/200 K RESEARCH PTY I	EXAMINER		
393 DARLING STREET			MARTIN, LAURA E	
BALMAIN, 2041 AUSTRALIA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		·	2853	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	. MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		. 04/27/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/760,232	SILVERBROOK ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Laura E. Martin	2853				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 M	larch 2007.					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Settion is required if the drawing(s) is ob-	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	es have been received. Es have been received in Application of the second in the secon	ion No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06) Office A	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other: ction Summary	ate				

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silverbrook (US 20020180834) in view of Lee (6069710) and King et al. (US 6457810).

Silverbrook discloses the following claim limitations:

As per claim 1: at least one printhead module comprising at least two printhead integrated circuits [0058-0059], each of which has nozzles formed therein for delivering printing fluid onto the surface of print media, a support member supporting and carrying the printing fluid (figure 8) for the at least two printhead integrated circuits, and an electrical connector for connecting electrical signals to the at least two printhead integrated circuits [0047-0048], a casing in which the at least one printhead module and the drive electronics are removably mounted (figure 4), the printhead module being mounted through removable engagement of the support member with a support frame of the casing ([0057] if printhead can be attached to the support frame, then it can be removed), the casing being configured to removably mount the printhead assembly to a printer unit [0057]

Silverbrook does not disclose the following claim limitations:

As per claim 1: Silverbrook does not disclose controllers for processing print data and controlling printing via the electrical connector to print processed print data or a one piece support structure commonly supporting and carrying the printing fluid for at least

two integrated circuits.

Lee discloses the following claim limitations:

Lee discloses controllers for processing print data and controlling printing via the electrical connector (circuit) to print processed print data (column 1, line 35-column 2, line 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the printhead assembly of Silverbrook et al. with the disclosure of Lee in order to create more efficient printing apparatus.

King et al. discloses the following claim limitations:

King et al. discloses a one piece support structure commonly supporting and carrying the printing fluid for at least two integrated circuits (figure 3, element 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the printhead assembly taught by Silverbrook with the disclosure of King et al. in order to provide a less complicated means of manufacturing.

Claims 2-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silverbrook (US 20020180834), Lee (6069710) and King et al. (US 6457810), and further in view of Silverbrook et al. (US 6439908).

Silverbrook discloses the following claim limitations:

As per claim 2: the casing comprises a support frame on which at least two mounting elements are arranged in abutting relationship along a longitudinal direction of the casing (figures 4, 6, and 8), the at least two controllers are arranged on a printed circuitry board [0047], each of the printed circuit boards being removably mounted by at least one of the two or more mounting elements.

King et al. discloses the following claim limitations:

As per claim 3: the mounting elements comprise side regions having raised and recessed portions arranged so that the recessed portions of abutting mounting elements form a recess into which the electrical connecting member can be replaced (figure 3, column 3, lines 31-46).

Silverbrook as modified does not disclose the following claim limitations:

As per claim 2: the printed circuitry boards being interconnected by an electrical connecting member located between the abutting mounting elements.

As per claim 4: the electrical connecting member comprises a non conductive material which is clad with conductive strips, the electrical connecting member being arranged so as to fit within the recess formed between abutting mounting elements.

As per claim 5: the conductive strips are positioned to overlay a series of spaced connection strips at the edge regions of each of the individual printed circuit boards.

As per claim 6: there is twice as many conductive of the electrical connecting member as there are connection strips of the printed circuit boards, whereby each

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connection strip of the printed circuit board will engage with at least one of two adjacent conductive strips.

As per claim 7: one printed circuit board having one controller thereon is supported by more than one mounting element.

As per claim 8: the at least one printhead module is formed as a unitary arrangement of the at least two printhead integrated circuits, the support member, the electrical connector, and at least one fluid distribution member mounting the at least two printhead integrated circuits to the support member; and the support member has at least one longitudinally extending channel for carrying the printing fluid for the printhead integrated circuits and includes a plurality of apertures extending through a wall of the support member arranged so as to direct the printing fluid from the at least one channel to associated nozzles in both, or if more than two, all of the printhead integrated circuits by way of respective ones of the fluid distribution members.

Silverbrook et al. discloses the following claim limitations:

As per claim 2: each of the printed circuit boards being removably mounted (figure 8, element 22) by at least one of the two or more mounting elements (figure 2, element 28) and being interconnected by an electrical connecting member (figure 14, element 96 and 56) located between the abutting mounting elements (figure 5).

As per claim 4: the electrical connecting member comprises a non-conductive material (figure 14, element 96) which is clad with conductive strips (figure 14, elements Application/Control Number: 10/760,232

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58 and 60), the electrical connecting member being arranged so as to fit within the recess formed between abutting mounting elements (see figure 5).

As per claim 5, Silverbrook et al. teaches a printhead assembly according to claim 4, wherein the conductive strips are positioned to overlay (figure 14, elements 58 and 60) a series of spaced connection strips at the edge regions (figure 3, elements 102, 106) of each of the individual printed circuit boards (figure 3, element 54).

As per claim 6: there is twice as many conductive strips (figure 14, elements 58, 60) of the electrical connecting member as there are connection strips of the printed circuit boards (figure 3, element 28), whereby each connection strip of the printed circuit board will engage with at least one of two adjacent conductive strips (see figure 3).

As per claim 7: one printed circuit board having one controller thereon is supported by more than one mounting element (figure 3, elements 24, 26, 28; column 3, lines 49-50 and 59-65).

As per claim 8: the at least one printhead module (figure 2, element 10) is formed as a unitary arrangement of the at least two printhead integrated circuits (figure 4, element 18), the support member (figure 7, element 16), the electrical connector (figure 8, element 48), and at least one fluid distribution member (figure 7, element 26) mounting the at least two printhead integrated circuits to the support member; and the support member has at least one longitudinally extending channel for carrying the printing fluid for the printhead integrated circuits and includes a plurality of apertures (figure 7, element 42) extending through a wall of the support member arranged so as

to direct the printing fluid from the at least one channel to associated nozzles in both, or if more than two, all of the printhead integrated circuits by way of respective ones of the fluid distribution members (figure 7, column 3, lines 45-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the printhead assembly taught by Silverbrook as modified with the disclosure of Silverbrook et al. in order to create a higher quality printing apparatus.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura E. Martin whose telephone number is (571) 272-2160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:00 - 3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen D. Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Laura E. Martin

MANISH S. SHAH